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THE HONOR OF THE PRESS.

Every politician who wants an office and cannot get it, every man who has an axe to grind wants somebody else to turn the wheel for him; every organization that would promote its own interest at the expense of some other deserving association and is denied the assistance it requires; and every faker who would fool the people, speaks despectively of the Press. They claim that the newspapers are "under control"; that they are published in this, that or the other interest, and that their influence, so far as they have any influence, is for sale, and a good many people believe it, because it is human nature to think evil of one's neighbors.

Don C. Seltz, of the New York World has contributed to the current number of Harper's Weekly a very interesting and effective paper on "The Honor of the Press," in which he exposes the absolute insincerity of those who make such charges against the newspapers of the country. "Worthy persons," says Seltz, "talk darkly of some insidious, invisible control." The labor and socialist sheets deride the "capitalistic press," and even clergymen deplore what they call "tendencies." At the annual dinner of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America, held in New York on January 21, 1911, the Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, Dr. Williams, remarked that "people in the country" had lost confidence in the daily papers, believing them to be "under control." Like most critics he did not reveal the "control," nor did he seem to know that "people in the country" consume but limited quantities of daily newspapers. The so-called country circulation of the great city dailies goes to the suburban areas, or to other cities and towns. There are practically no mail subscribers, but this, of course, is not the main question. The aspersion is one upon the honor of the Press, and like all aspersion it seems to come from opinions and not from facts." Continuing, Mr. Seltz says:

"How can a newspaper deceive or mislead the public by what it openly prints or advocates? There is no secrecy in type and ink. The story is there, right or wrong, true or false, and the paper is responsible to the reader and the law. In no occupation is there such a fierce rivalry as in the newspaper profession and business. The first effort at wrong-doing or deception would be savagely attacked and surely revealed. The truth is that nothing of the sort is deliberately resorted to in any newspaper that depends upon the public at large for its circulation. Enthusiastic socialist and labor prints do sometimes attempt to outwrestle their sense of propriety, but that is the worst that can be said of them, and as for the regulation newspaper it can be held guilty only for errors that creep in through haste or mistakes due to misinformation. The point of view is also a factor in the complaint. Rarely do two people see the same thing alike. Yet the reporter must observe for all his readers, and as a rule he does it with singular precision."

One of the favorite charges of these libelers of the press is that the newspapers are dominated by the advertisers, and this accusation Mr. Seltz denounces as "daily untrue. Not only do they not dominate, but seldom try. In the twenty-seven years I have been employed on New York newspapers, none of the three publications where I worked were ever 'dominated' by any advertiser, or advertisers, and the request for favors, outside of spring and fall openings, have been practically nil. . . . During the sixteen years in which I have passed upon the advertising business of the New York World, I recall but one organized effort on the part of advertisers to influence the paper. There were a few excellent Brooklyn business men who differed about a rapid-transit programme in which they were, not interested financially, except so far as they shared the common benefit. The paper was unyielding, and it lost some business. Out of the thirty-odd large advertisers in New York, I recall but two requests for the suppression of news, which could be credited to the head of the house, and one was to save the good name of a friend and the other was not to unduly display a tragedy. Neither request was granted. Last year the World's net advertising revenue was \$3,829,000. Not one penny's worth of which came in through any other consideration than value as an advertising medium pure and simple."

In regard to what are called "the interests" influencing the press, Mr. Seltz says that nothing could be more absurd. In the great insurance scandals in New York, the Press was not influenced certainly by the revenue they obtained from the Insurance Companies. Some of the papers in New York, it is true, did not sympathize with the movement which was organized to change the management of these great fiduciary institutions; but, although we did not agree with them in their view, we never suspected that they were paid for their opinions or influenced by any other considerations than those they regarded of the largest interest to the people protected

by these companies. Efforts are continually being made by those who cannot "influence" the Press to secure newspaper favor and to "work" the Press in their own interest. Mr. Seltz gives the names of eighty-nine concerns, religious, charitable, professional, industrial, financial, humane, temperance, anti-temperance, political and otherwise, which appear in the "Free Publicity Bulletin" of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which have tried to stuff the newspapers with their schemes of one sort and another, many of them very good schemes in fact, and have failed largely because the eyes of the newspapers are being opened. "Not only is the newspaper not influenced by its advertisers in the concrete," says Mr. Seltz, "but in far too many cases it is not decently paid for its great services." There was never a truer saying than this. And this: "No man is more scrupulous in keeping free from entanglement than the usual editor. He is proud of his profession and believes in his work." And this: "The business office runs the editor is an easy but untruthful cry. It does nothing of the sort. Nobody can run an editor if he is fit for his job, and if he is not the paper cannot get on."

We complain at times of the license of the Press; we protest that there is too great freedom in much of the journalism of the day; that private rights are often offended and outraged by journalistic enterprise, but the newspapers themselves, with all their faults of publicity, are not to be compared with the defamers of the Press who for personal or selfish or corrupt reasons seek to impugn the integrity of the Press.

"MR. BRYAN WILL DO HIS PART." "Shall Democratic Party be Aldrichized?" is the question asked, in imposing black type running entirely across the first page, in the last number of Brother William Jennings Bryan's esteemed hebdomadal, The Commoner. "The fight is on!" The special interests are up and about. They have wrecked the Republican party, and now they are seeking to gain control of the Democratic party. "The Democratic party seems ready to come into its own. The work of a Democratic President will be no easy work. The cleaning out of the stables will be a Herculean task. It will require strength of mind and unflinching moral purpose. Its no time for compromise. The times require a stalwart, fearless, progressive leader." "Mr. Bryan will do his part in the effort to protect the Democratic party from 'Aldrichism'." "In order to place his views before a larger number of people, Mr. Bryan has given instructions that his paper, The Commoner, be sent to every new subscriber for a period of two years for the sum of \$1.00—the regular price for one year." "This will carry the subscription beyond the Presidential campaign."

"The fight is on!" indeed. Think of the sacrifice our Candidate is making. His offer to send his paper to all new subscribers for two years for the subscription price of one year, so that they can read what he says and thinks until after the next Presidential campaign, after which time his communications will be sent out from the White House, Aldrich or no Aldrich. Think of that! This fifty per cent. reduction in the price of The Commoner, "in order to place his views before a larger number of people!" Meditate upon what that means for the party and the country! Brother Bryan once more at the head of the Triumphant Democracy, headed for the White House, and bound to get there this time. Also regard how the prophecies we have made that there was none other who would be allowed to take his place near the flashing of the guns. "The fight is on!" Now is the time to subscribe.

WENDLING ON THE JEWS. An estimate of the Jews by the famous orator and publicist, George F. Wendling, was recently published in the Stanton Dispatch-News, and the truth of what this scholar and thinker said is so compelling that a paraphrase of his opinion is here attempted. "There is not a drop of Jewish blood in my veins. I am not connected with the Jews by the marriage of any near or distant kinsman. I owe no Jew a dollar and no Jew owes me. Among all my personal or intimate friends, I cannot name one single Jew. I speak, therefore, from the vantage ground of absolute independence and impartiality."

Such is the viewpoint from which Mr. Wendling ponders upon "a spurious and splendid" in patience, in brotherly love, in endurance, in sagacity and temperance, in intellectual resources "splendid in their inflexible adherence to their Mosaic ideals." "Do you want an aristocracy of blood and birth?" inquires Mr. Wendling. "The Jews, then, are the purest blooded people, and have the best established descent in the world." Neither Mirabeau in the French Assembly, nor Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses, nor Sam Adams in the Colonial days, ever said a more thrilling thing than Disraeli's reply in the English Commons to O'Connell's charge that he was a Jew:

"Yes, I am a Jew! And when the ancestors of the right honorable gentleman were brutal savages in an unknown island, mine were priests in the temple!" Who could answer such a magnificent statement as that? Who, in the light of human history, are the aristocrats? If not the Jews? "Do you seek an aristocracy of talent?" asks Mr. Wendling. The great church historian, Neander, Napoleon's marshals, Bonaparte and Mazzini, Gambetta, the brilliant cynic Helmholtz, were Jews. The world's list of great soldiers, authors, musicians, painters, poets, philosophers and financiers "contains more Hebrew names than I could recite in many hours."

If an aristocracy of wealth is sought,

let it be remembered that the combined financial power of the Jews in Europe and America can "prevent the floating of any national loan which may be put upon the markets of the world."

Then Mr. Wendling continues: "It is a spurious, false Christianity that hates Jews. The mystery of the Incarnation found expression in the flesh and blood of a Jew, and therefore, in a sense, we worship a Jew. We get our Ten Commandments—the very foundation of our civilization—through the Jews. We sing Jewish psalms, we are uplifted by the passion and poetry of Jewish prophets, and we rely on Jewish biographies for the only history we have of Christ. We get our Pauline theology from a Jew, and we catch our earliest glimpse of the next world through the sublime apocalyptic vision of a Jew. Then, forsooth, we Christians turn about and sneer at Jews! I have conversed with teachers of philosophy who spoke slightly of the Jews, and yet were leaning with enthusiasm upon ideas which they had absorbed from Maimonides and Spinoza; the two greatest philosophers, omitting Kant, since Plato's day—both of them Jews. I have heard musicians denounce Jews and then spend days and nights trying to interpret the music of Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn and Strauss—all Jews. I talked the other day with a gifted actress, and heard both her and her husband sweetly condemn, confidentially, of course, the whole race of Jews, and yet that woman would give half her remaining life if she could only reach the heights which the great queen of tragedy, Rachel, trod with such majestic power—and Rachel was a Jewess, as is Bernhardt, the greatest genius on the stage today. In Washington I have heard aspiring politicians, who have heard the reach of the reporter's pencil, sneer at Jews, and yet it was a Jew that made England's Queen Empress of India, and it was a Jew who was for years the adroit and sagacious chairman of the national committee of one of our great political parties. The most powerful intellect in the Southern Confederacy was that of Judah P. Benjamin, a Jew; and Chase, when managing our national finances in a perilous time owed much of his success to constant advice of a New York Jew."

A Jew tramp or a Jew drunkard is never seen—that is proverbial. You never see a Jew beggar—that is a commonplace. The Jewish race contributes fewer inmates of hospitals, jails and work-houses than any other race. "The two greatest philanthropists of modern times" were both Jews—Hirsch and Montefiore. Mr. Wendling goes on to say: "There is no sweeter domestic life on earth than is found in Jewish homes. How rarely we hear in our courts of a Jewish divorce case. In reverence and honor for parents, in self-sacrificing love among the children, and in unity, peace, and concord, the average Jewish family is simply ideal. The beauty and idyllic of Jewish women command my homage, and among wealthy and educated Jews the exquisite refinement of Jewesses, their culture and high breeding, blended with a sort of Oriental grace and dignity, is a thing which I have never seen in the world."

"Convert the Jews? Yes, but meanwhile let us convert many of our church members to genuine Christianity. Suppress the Jews? A score of Russian Czar cannot do it. Every crowd in the Old World has tried it and failed. They have outlived the Tudors and the Plantagenets, the Romanoffs, the tyrannies of Spain, the dynasties of France, Charlemagne, Constantine, the Caesars, the Babylonian kings and the Egyptian Pharaohs, and the Jewish race has survived for 4,000 years, and the awful persecution it has survived for 2,000 more stamps it as a race still bearing some mysterious relation to the plans of the Eternal."

The belief that the Jew is more dishonest than the Gentile is half nonsense, half falsehood and prejudice, asserts Mr. Wendling. The anti-Semitic movement in Europe is hideous and repulsive, and all anti-Jewish feeling is "un-Christian, un-American and inhuman. No man can share it who believes in the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. It is born of the devil." The truth is mikaty and it will prevail.

SIXTEEN SICK BABIES.

Sixteen sick babies will be provided for at the Lakeside Clubhouse, which has been converted, through the generous gift of a tender-hearted woman, into a hospital for the care of the little folk during the months of June, July and August. The hospital will be under the control of the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association of this town, and it will take money to keep it going. The Girls' Auxiliary of this Association has undertaken to raise the \$1,000 necessary for the maintenance of the place, and it is calling for help. A crib in the hospital can be endowed for the season for the sum of \$50, and there ought to be enough men and women here willing to do this much for the little children who cannot take care of themselves and who cannot be taken care of by their parents. The authorities do not wish to turn even the least of these away. The case is so plain that no argument should be required to impress upon the well disposed people of the community their opportunity and duty.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Grace Neal, Treasurer of the Auxiliary, 2 West Main Street.

GOVERNOR WHO GETS THE GOODS.

Gubernatorial records are now being discussed very generally. The shortcomings of Harmon and the longcomings of Woodrow Wilson are now being compared. It is, therefore, timely to call attention to Hiram Johnson, chief executive of California, who was elected last fall after a primary fight in which he defeated the old forces which had held the dominant party in that State chained for so many years that voters had come to think these forces irresistible. The Legislature elected was in sympathy with the Governor, and in less than three months, this record of progress has been accomplished.

Initiative, referendum and recall submitted to the people.

The authority of the State Railroad Commission was increased and a constitutional amendment prepared to increase it still further.

A constitutional amendment grant-

ing the ballot to women was left to the people.

A law limiting the employment of women was established.

The party circle was abolished and a shorter ballot adopted.

The Oregon plan of electing United States Senators was written into a statute.

An employers' liability law was enacted.

A commission was authorized to investigate the State's natural resources and propose laws for their protection. All this was brought about through the efforts of a progressive Legislature and a progressive Governor. It was achieved in three months' time.

IN BROOKLYN.

The Savannah News points out that the incident narrated below "happened in Brooklyn, the city of homes and churches and civilization." It was in a public street in a part of the greatest city in the nation:

Two young men were in love with the same girl. One of them was taking her out to show when the other accosted them and asked them if the girl make a choice between them. A mob gathered quickly and suggested that the two men fight out their differences. And the young men, fired by the crowd, and in the presence of the fighting, then and there, the crowd, however, did not wish to see them fight with their fists, as they surely would have done had they been left alone. The crowd wanted something sensational, something after the manner of the moving picture shows, something "active," something bloody, something out of the ordinary. Two men in the crowd secured butcher's knives and put them into the hands of the furious young men. They stripped off their coats, wrapped them about their left arms and fell to with the knives. The crowd formed a circle about the fighters and cheered them on as they slashed and stabbed and covered each other with blood. For fifteen minutes the slashing and stabbing went on. Blood flowed freely to the delight of the mob. Finally, one of the antagonists fell, with the knife of his adversary driven through his abdomen and sticking out of his back. Then—"not until then"—a policeman came and the crowd scattered. Its amusement over the fallen man, its amusement over the policeman shook him by the shoulder. The other duelist was caught in a cellar, covered with cuts and punctures.

This was in Brooklyn, in the heart of a metropolis in which newspapers and magazines delight in painting in lurid colors the acts of lawlessness that occur in the South and in decrying "the mob." How true it is that "Let him who is without fault among you, cast the first stone!"

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE UNKNOWN.

A brother of the late Senator Stanford of California has given \$100,000 to the Leland Stanford University, half of which sum is to be used in investigating psychic phenomena. He will give an additional \$100,000 in case he can be convinced that definite and tangible results will ensue. The Seybert Commission, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, was the last body entrusted with so much money for a similar purpose. That commission came to lame and impotent conclusions and added nothing to human knowledge on the subject of the Undiscovered Country. The Seybert Commission spent many thousands of dollars in the investigation of spiritism and occultism, and its report was satisfying to nobody. After more than a quarter of a century of the hardest kind of work the learned, shrewd and level-headed investigators of the Society for Psychical Research have progressed very little.

What the future may hold, no man knows, but the probability is that the Stanford money will be spent in vain. Since the rude days when men sought to trace by the stars in the heavens what course the future would take, men have striven in vain to read the curtain of the invisible and peer into the Unknown. The experience of the world through centuries has been that man cannot chart "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "The Desire of all nations shall come."—Haggai II, part of verse 7.

Sometimes the dispensations of God are permitted to repeat themselves—"A little while," said the voice of Him who is from everlasting to everlasting, "and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the Desire of all nations shall come. And I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." And so it came to pass. When nation after nation, through all the then known world, had been shaken and shattered, one dynasty after another had been broken up and then crushed by the irresistible armies of Rome; when heathenism had itself become utterly godless, and had found that amid all the gorgeous temples and idols there was not one to plead, not one to help—then in that crisis of the fortunes of the world, "The Desire of all nations came," came, but in great humility; and the promise, "I will fill this house with glory," was accomplished, when a feeble little babe was born in lowly surroundings—the Light which was to lighten the Gentiles and be the glory of Israel.

And so that which hath been, shall be again and there shall be a second coming, not, however, in such great humility as the first, but in power and great glory. He came at first to save; now He will return to judge. Once He was the Desire of all nations, but when He came unto His own, His own received Him not, and He was in very truth despised and rejected of men. The world has learned, though, through woful experience its need of a Saviour.

Let us ask our consciences how it is now. His first coming was looked to with desire. How do we look for His second coming? Do we look with dis-

may and dread? Or, are we preparing ourselves to meet Him so that He may say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant?"

When Jesus came among the nations of old they soon forgot what had been their need of a Saviour from themselves, and from sin and death, and what had been the "Desire of all nations."

His humility was soon scorned, His purity hated, His self-denying holiness and perfect submission to His Father's will was loathed. And then in their terrible blindness, they crucified Him. And we have been crucifying Him ever since, by failing to heed and live by the laws and commandments of the Son of God and in failing to be true followers of Christ. Let us try to remember we may have no warning of this second coming. For some of us it may be very near at hand and for all it is inevitable; therefore, let us earnestly question ourselves. Are we preparing for that coming? It is only by watchfulness and prayer every day of our lives that we can make preparation. Let us daily use these words and earnestly try to live accordingly.

"We believe that Thou shalt come to be our Judge; we therefore pray Thee help Thy servants, whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy most precious blood." Amen.

Those who are never so happy as when contending that the railroads are the most beneficent and philanthropic organizations in the universe will find aid and comfort in the reflection that there are cases in which the common carriers carry extraordinary burdens at a dead loss. For instance, some days ago Mrs. Frank Scott, of Kansas, boarded a train with only one first-class passenger ticket and only three children. The conductor protested. "Madam," he complained, "you cannot carry a whole Sunday school along with you on that single ticket, and you need not tell me that all these are yours." Mrs. Scott smiled and dug down into her valise from which she produced the family Bible in which was recorded the name and age of each child. The entry showed that she had been married less than ten years. The mother and children occupied five double seats in the car, but paid only one fare. And yet, some people think that the railroads make money!

The servant girl problem has reached a feverish stage in Reading, Pennsylvania. A citizen of that town advertised in a local newspaper the other day for a servant, offering the following concessions to the successful applicant: "No washing, ironing or cooking; use of piano, telephone and parlor; also two afternoons out each week and every evening off; if necessary, use of automobile twice a week; every modern convenience; name your own price." There are evidently places where the servant of all is the chief of all.

The latest thing in apartments is to be found in Chicago. It is the one-room apartment, ingeniously fitted with disappearing furniture, so as to give all the comforts of a four or five-room flat. The bed disappears into a recess in the wall, ventilated from the outside; the kitchen and pantry appliances in like manner become invisible when not in use; the wardrobe has a similar change. By pressing a few buttons, the apartment may be changed into a kitchen, dining-room, parlor or bedroom, at will. In the daytime, it has all the appearances of a comfortable living room. As some one has said, it is "the climax of tabled living."

Several days ago in a spirit of good feeling, which even a wayfaring man, whatever he might be called, might have appreciated, we suggested that before establishing the proposed fish hatchery at Savannah it would be well for the Government at Washington to find out whether or not there is enough water in the Savannah River for the fish to swim in. Yesterday a letter was received at this office addressed "to the Editor" and signed "D. B. Gray," in which this information is given:

"There is plenty of water in the Savannah River to drown all such fools as you are."

That is interesting, but in no sense conclusive upon the point of the original suggestion to the fishery people at Washington.

The sage suggestion is made by the Orange Observer that "now that we are to celebrate 'Mothers' Day' and 'Fathers' Day,' let us also have 'Sisters' and 'Brothers' Day' as well as days for all the other relations, with the exception of mothers-in-law and sweethearts, for all the days in the year are theirs." How about the sweethearts who "can't come back" because the loved one is married or otherwise barred from matrimonial prospect? There ought to be an "Old Beau and Belle Day," when the pensioners maimed by Cupid can get together and talk over the past with "Jane," as they say in Casco.

It seems that the time-honored conception of a Constitution is disappearing in some of the States. It used to be the popular belief that a Constitution should be simple and short, dealing only with principles and fundamental truths of government. However, the tendency in some of the States is just the other way. In October the people of California will have to vote on twenty-three amendments to their Constitution proposed by the last Legislature. The prospect is that the number of propositions laid before the people as amendments to the Constitution will not grow less in the future or show any decrease in comparative importance. It would seem that in these States the Constitutions and the statute books are being mistaken for each other.

Daily Queries and Answers

Cost of Expositions. 1. What was cost of Exposition, Chicago, 1889? 2. What was cost of Exposition, St. Louis? 3. At the close of the Chicago Exposition the total receipts from all sources were \$33,290,000, while the total disbursements were \$31,117,333, thus showing a profit, which was considerably diminished by the expense of removing the buildings, etc. 4. The figures for the St. Louis fair are as follows: Cost—expended by Exposition Company, \$22,000,000; by the State, \$5,000,000; by foreign governments, \$5,500,000; by concessions, \$5,000,000, total \$43,500,000. Receipts—Exposition Company from gate receipts and concessions (estimated), \$10,000,000; from United States government, \$5,000,000; from city of St. Louis, \$5,000,000; subscribed by citizens of St. Louis, \$3,000,000; total, \$28,000,000. The United States government also loaned the exposition \$5,000,000. The total cost of admission receipts. The exposition closed free of debt, but with little or no prospect of dividends to the citizen subscribers.

Laws and Important Recent Events. 1. Will you please tell me the most important laws enacted by the last Congress?

2. What are the most important events that have occurred during Taft's administration? 3. What are the most important laws enacted by the last Congress? 4. The most important laws were the following: Payne-Aldrich tariff law, corporation law, law for creating Commerce Court and Customs Court, Appellate, amendments strengthening and extending Hepburn railroad rate law, creating a tariff board, and

CHANGE IN TRAINING OF EMPEROR'S SON

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY. ZAREVITCH ALEXIS, who in July will enter upon his eighth year, is to have his training transferred from the governesses who have hitherto had charge thereof, notably Mile. Tutcheff, to a governor, who will have the supervision of his education, and of all the tutors and teachers of both sexes in connection therewith; also of the child's personal attendants. Emperor Nicholas has chosen for this important office Vice-Admiral Voyevodski, who has hitherto been Minister of the Navy, and who is retiring from the office in consequence of his inability to get along, either with Premier Stolypin, or with the Duma.

The vice-admiral is a thoroughly honest man, an excellent sailor, and blessed with a very kind heart, but also with a very kind heart. It is the latter that has stood in the way of his success as Minister of Marine. For the Russian Navy Department, in fact, the higher ranks of the service are hotbeds of corruption and of intrigue, and the admiral did not possess the necessary severity and resolution to clear out of the service, to relegate to disgrace and to ruin so many old friends and acquaintances, whose disappearance would have meant the reorganization of the entire naval affairs of the empire. He showed the necessary severity and resolution to make a clean sweep of the Augean-stable-like condition of the naval service of Russia, that the Duma refused to him, and he was consequently precluded from office, the money needed for the reconstruction of the Imperial Russian Navy Department. It is, indeed, determined that the Duma grant the money until it has some positive assurance, completely satisfactory to itself, that the money will be honestly, and above all intelligently spent, which, according to Premier Stolypin himself, is impossible as long as the present regime exists in the Department of the Navy at St. Petersburg.

Although King George came into the world at Marlborough House on a June 3, 1855, yet, for convenience sake, his birthday will be celebrated, not on Saturday, June 3 next, but on Saturday, June 4, next, on that day, May, and on that occasion he will preside for the first time as sovereign, at the picturesque ceremony of Trooping the Colors, which was abandoned last summer, owing to the public mourning for Edward VII. The ceremony will be held, as usual, on the Horse Guards' parade, and King George will be accompanied by the prince of Wales, and foreign royal and imperial visitors, in full uniform, and superbly mounted. The entire brigade of the Guards, horse and foot, will take part in the pageant, which is exceedingly impressive and stately, in spite of its peculiar origin. For it was invented by King George II's younger son, the Duke of Cumberland, whose cruelties after his victory of Culloden won for him the nickname of "The Butcher." He instituted the trooping of the colors for the purpose of discovering which of the officers had failed to recover from the effects of the drunken orgies and orgies of the night before. As one of the features of the pageant requires each officer to march very slowly, and separately, directly to his post, the least irregularity of gait could be easily detected.

In the necessity for this test no longer exists, the parade continues in the form established by the "Butcher," and invariably takes place in connection with the official celebration of the birthday of the sovereign. In the evening, the various cabinet ministers and great dignitaries of the crown will give state banquets in honor of the King's birthday. Banquets at which the guests will be in full uniform, all afterwards adjourning to the Royal Office, where a reception, attended by most of the mem-

bers of the royal family in town will be held by the Prime Minister.

King George is taking an active part in the rehearsal of the coronation service, learning his part so as to avoid the slightest possibility of a mistake. He is being instructed therein by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Robinson, until recently Dean of Westminster, but now Dean of Wells, who is the chief adviser and authority about everything relating to the English coronation. Before the actual coronation takes place, there will be at least three or four of the three other dress rehearsals of the whole service, with the King present in his robes, and the full regalia in use. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII, he was just recovering from a severe operation. It was one of the questions under the circumstances that he should take part in these very important ceremonies, and in consequence thereof Major-General John Brocklehurst, Esquire of Queen Alexandra, uncle of Sir Philip Brocklehurst, the young baronet of Scotch-Pole exploration fame, was selected to take the King's part in the rehearsal. May after day the general—at the time Edward VII. and the Duke of York, King Edward the Confessor in the old Abbey, was anointed, robed, crowned, invested with sceptre and with sword, he was just recovering from a severe operation. It was one of the questions under the circumstances that he should take part in these very important ceremonies, and in consequence thereof Major-General John Brocklehurst, Esquire of Queen Alexandra, uncle of Sir Philip Brocklehurst, the young baronet of Scotch-Pole exploration fame, was selected to take the King's part in the rehearsal. 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